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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/759,785	01/16/2004	Robert Paul Levine	PHAGE.018A	8145

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KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP
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EXAMINER

MARX, IRENE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1651

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/08/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Notice of this Office communication was sent electronically on the above-indicated "Notification Date" and has a shortened statutory period for reply of 3 MONTHS from 02/08/2007.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/759,785	Applicant(s) LEVINE, ROBERT PAUL	
	Examiner Irene Marx	Art Unit 1651	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 November 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11-30 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

The application should be reviewed for errors.

To facilitate processing of papers at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, it is recommended that the Application Serial Number be inserted on every page of claims and/or of amendments filed.

Applicant's election without traverse electing to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-10 on 12/8/06 is acknowledged.

Claims 1-10 are being considered on the merits. Claims 11-30 are withdrawn from consideration as directed to a non-elected invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 5-7 are vague, indefinite and confusing in that definition of cellulose or cellulose derivative does not clearly encompass the materials as claimed. The as filed written disclosure has the following definitions:

"Cellulose" refers a linear b-1-4 glucan ..., in natural form having a molecular mass between about 50 and 400 kDa. Processed forms of cellulose may be characterized by a particular degree of crystallization or polymerization (e.g., Avicel or Sigmacell)

"Cellulose derivative" refers to cellulose characterized by covalent modification (e.g., carboxymethylcellulose).

Yet dependent claim 7 encompasses products such as "recycled paper sludge", "brewer's spent grain" and "sugared lignin hydrolyzate". These substances cannot be fairly deemed to be cellulose or cellulose derivatives even when interpreting the claims in light of the specification.

Claim 6 is vague and indefinite in the recitation of trademarks to denote the cellulose or cellulose derivatives intended to be used in the process. The claim scope is uncertain since the trademark or trade name cannot be used properly to identify any particular material or product.

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In fact, the value of a trademark would be lost to the extent that it became descriptive of a product, rather than used as an identification of a source or origin of a product. Thus, the use of a trademark or trade name in a claim to identify or describe a material or product would not only render a claim indefinite, but would also constitute an improper use of the trademark or trade name. "To describe physical or other properties of material by mere use of **trademark** is objectionable since it has tendency to make trademark descriptive of product rather than leaving trademark to serve its traditional purpose which is to identify product's source of origin". The issue involved the use of the Trademark **Hypalon** in the claims which Appellants have argued to be within the guidelines of M.P.E.P. 608.01 (v) if the meaning of the trademark is well known and satisfactorily defined in the literature. Copies of articles were submitted. No rejection was made based on first paragraph of 35 USC 112 which was correct but the rejection was on second paragraph which was considered to be correct by the board. "A patent applicant has an obligation that is imposed by 35 USC 112, second paragraph, to employ claim terminology which is definitive of what the public is not free to use, and use of a trademark in the manner employed by appellant has resulted in claims which fail to meet this obligation in our opinion.: see *Ex parte Simpson and Roberts* 218 USPQ 1020.

Claims 4 and 9 are vague and indefinite in that the sole designation of a microorganism by its internal designation be it a name or number is arbitrary and creates ambiguity in the claims. For example, the microorganism disclosed in this application could be designated by some other arbitrary means, or the assignment of the microorganism name or number could be arbitrarily changed to designate another microorganism. If either event occurs, one's ability to determine the metes and bounds of the claim would be impaired. See *In re Hammack*, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382; 166 USPQ 204, 208 (CCPA 1970). Amendment of the claim to refer to the genus/species and deposit accession number of the claimed microorganism would obviate this rejection.

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The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 4 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The invention appears to employ a specific strain of *Kluyveromyces marxianus*. It is not clear if the written description is sufficiently repeatable to avoid the need for a deposit. Further it is unclear if the starting materials were readily available to the public at the time of invention.

It appears that a deposit was made in this application as filed as noted on page 10 of the specification. However, it is not clear if the deposit meets all of the criteria set forth in 37 CFR 1.801-1.809. Applicant or applicant's representative may provide assurance of compliance with the requirements of 35 U.S.C § 112, first paragraph, in the following manner.

SUGGESTION FOR DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL

A declaration by applicant, assignee, or applicant's agent identifying a deposit of biological material and averring the following may be sufficient to overcome an objection and rejection based on a lack of availability of biological material.

1. Identifies declarant.
2. States that a deposit of the material has been made in a depository affording permanence of the deposit and ready accessibility thereto by the public if a patent is granted. The depository is to be identified by name and address.
3. States that the deposited material has been accorded a specific (recited) accession number.
4. States that all restriction on the availability to the public of the material so deposited will be irrevocably removed upon the granting of a patent.
5. States that the material has been deposited under conditions that access to the material will be available during the pendency of the patent application to one determined by the Commissioner to be entitled thereto under 37 CFR 1.14 and 35 U.S.C § 122.
6. States that the deposited material will be maintained with all the care necessary to keep it viable and uncontaminated for a period of at least five years after the most recent

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request for the furnishing of a sample of the deposited microorganism, and in any case, for a period of at least thirty (30) years after the date of deposit for the enforceable life of the patent, whichever period is longer.

7. That he/she declares further that all statements made therein of his/her own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true, and further that these statements were made with knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the instant patent application or any patent issuing thereon.

Alternatively, it may be averred that deposited material has been accepted for deposit under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the purpose of Patent Procedure (e.g. see 961 OG 21, 1977) and that all restrictions on the availability to the public of the material so deposited will be irrevocably removed upon the granting of a patent.

Additionally, the deposit must be referred to in the body of the specification and be identified by deposit (accession) number, date of deposit, name and address of the depository and the complete taxonomic description.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Barron *et al.* (Bioprocess Engineering, vol. 17 (1997), pages 383-386) or Nilsson *et al.* (Bioechnology Letters, vol. 17, pages 985-988 (1995)).

The claims are directed to a strain of *Kluyveromyces* or a strain of *K. marxianus* that is capable of growing on a pentose or cellulose or a cellulose derivative as the sole carbon source.

The reference teaches a strain of *K. marxianus* that is capable of growing on a pentose or cellulose or a cellulose derivative as the sole carbon source. See, e.g., Fig. 1 and 2, respectively Fig. 1. It is noted that Nilsson *et al.* adequately demonstrate that the strain IMB3 is capable of growing on cellulose as the sole carbon source.

Claims 1-3, 5-8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Magritis *et al.* (Appl Environ Microbiol. 1983 February; 45(2): 723-725.)

The claims are directed to a strain of *Kluyveromyces* or a strain of *K. marxianus* that is capable of growing on a pentose or cellulose or a cellulose derivative as the sole carbon source.

The reference teaches a strain of *K. marxianus* that is capable of growing on a pentose or cellulose or a cellulose derivative as the sole carbon source. See, e.g., Fig. 1 and 2. The Jerusalem artichoke extract contains pentoses and/or cellulose derivatives.

Claims 1-3, 5-8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Apajalahti *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,271,007)

The claims are directed to a strain of *Kluyveromyces* or a strain of *K. marxianus* that is capable of growing on a pentose or cellulose or a cellulose derivative as the sole carbon source.

The reference teaches a strain of *K. marxianus* that is capable of growing on a pentose or cellulose or a cellulose derivative as the sole carbon source. See, e.g., col. 10, lines 47-52 and Table 2.

Claims 1-3, 5-8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Morikawa *et al.* (Biotechnology and Bioengineering vol. 37, pages 509-513 (1985))

The claims are directed to a strain of *Kluyveromyces* that is capable of growing on a pentose or cellulose or a cellulose derivative as the sole carbon source.

The reference teaches a strain of *Kluyveromyces* that is capable of growing on a pentose or cellulose or a cellulose derivative as the sole carbon source. See, e.g., Table 1.

Claims 4 and 8 are free of the art.

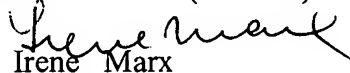
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No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Irene Marx whose telephone number is (571) 272-0919. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (6:30-3:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Wityshyn can be reached on 571-272-0926. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Irene Marx
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1651